FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music Marriage of Figure.

American Institute—Rink, Stany shird street and Third avent Association Hall Edmund Vates, Association Hall Science Yates,
Bouth's Theatre-Lady of Lyons, &c.
Dan Bryant's Minstrel's Twenty third street.
Dan Bryant's Minstrel's Twenty third street.
Dry Deck Circus, &c., Fost of Houston street, E. R.,
Emerson's California Minstrel's -718 Broadway.

FIRA Avenue Theatre—Everyhody's Friend. Brand Opera House—Rot Carotte. Dlympie Theatre-Grande Duchus L. James's Theatre-San Francisco Minstrela

Theatre Comique Agilines, and Islan.
Tany Pastor's Opera House - New Astractions. Ladies free
Union Square Theatre - Agues. Wallack's Promation and Galatea. Wood's Muscum Stiver Demon. Matines.

Terms of The Sun. Pass v. per year, to mail subscribers,

East; Waskiw, per year.

Ten repes to one address,

Twenty exples to one address,

Fifty copies te one address,

Eith vopies te one address,

CREPARN ADVERTISING, per line,
Two lines,
Three house, before Marrages and the the, per line,
Fraction Northean, before Marrages and Dwittle, per line,
Stream Northean, effort Ancourges and Dwittle, per line,
Rearrow Marrag, with "Any," after it, 3d page, per There,
There is a superior of the West of the superior of the

For the accommodation of ne-town residents, adver tisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular Thirty-second street, function of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, and on the east side at 521 Grand ttreet, near East Broadway, from S A. M. to S:30 P.M.

Issues of the Next Four Years' Campaign.

I. No centralization. No extension of the functions of the Federal Government. II. Congress and the President to be de prived of all excessive and unanthorized

powers assumed during and since the war. and to be brought back within the limits of the Constitution. III. The States to control their own af-

fairs, and especially their elections. IV. Reform of the civil service. V. Restoration of specie payments.

VI. Revenue reform-all internal taxes to be abolished; the tariff to be put on a revenue basis.

VII. Only one term for the President. VIII. No relicction of Grant in 1876.

The Centenary.

Now that the smoke and dust of battle have subsided, and, for weal or woe, our political destiny is temporarily ascertained. we can afford to look round for subjects of meditation as to which there may be something like accord. We may afford to differ ne to the construction to be given to the Declaration of 1776, whether it be or not Mr. SUMNER and his school assert, not by a dogmatic exposition but something the an initiate constitution by which Att are defined; but certain it is that as historical act it was momenteus and eloquently significant. If it did not make us one, in the perfect integrity of political union, it certainly made us independent. This is quite enough. Hence it is that everything connected with it commands more or less popular interest, and the Fourth of July always will be a holiday for us. That there is a little monotony about these anniversaries is plain enough. and adult America rather shrinks from them. But this monotony is about to be broken by the recurrence of one of those cycles which seize hold of the imagination and make one believe that because of the lapse of a certain number of years something remarkable is about to take place The centenary of Scott and the tri-centenary of Shakespeare are fresh in memory, with all their rich and gentle associa tions; and now the time is coming when we have to contemplate the centenary of :

great nation's birth. It would be matter of just reproach were it to be neglected, and we never for a moment imagined that it would be. It is right too, if celebrated at all, that it should be in a fitting and impressive manner, and for that, time and ample and deliberate preparation are needed. Four years are not an hour too long for such preparation, and we are glad to observe that, in an appar ently effective and certainly modest and unobtrusive manner, it is begun.

When the idea of the great national commemoration was first suggested we naturally enough felt that New York, as the true metropolis, commercially, socially, politically, was the proper place for it. But on the other hand, quite as naturally, our neighbors of Philadelphia asserted their claim, with the confessed advantage which historical association gave them. That the city where independence was proclaimed should insist on the right to celebrate the centenary, was reasonable enough. On the Fourth of July, 1776, New York was in the insecure possession of the Americans, with the British fleet and army inside of Sandy Hook, and very soon it was evacuated. Philadelphia thus has superior claims, and we are compelled to admit them. That done, what remains for us to do? There can be but one answer to this: to give to the celebration of the great event all the aid we can to make it worthy of the occasion. It is a scheme which to be successful requires large, farreaching sagacity in the selection of agencies and materials to make it attrac tive, and untiring energy and industry The experience of other countries should be turned to our profit, and Sydenham and the Champs Elysées and Vienna should be eclipsed in the Philadelphia Park. Of course to do this the celebration must be purely national, and we are happy to recognize that our Philadelphia friends are fully aware of this. They certainly will not complain of these words of hearty sympathy and earnest interest.

The New Senators to be Chosen.

Important changes are to be made in the United States Senate by elections to be held this coming winter. Sixteen new Senators are to be chosen in the room of those whose terms of office expire on the 4th of March next.

GEORGE E. SPENCER retires in Alabama, BENJAMIN F. RICE in Arkansas, THOMAS W. Osborn in Florida, and Joshua Hill in Georgia. All are Republicans, and all carpet-baggers except Hill. SPENCER and RICE were from New York, and Osborn from New Jersey.

The Legislatures of these four States will elect anti-GRANT Senators. This will make a change of eight against the Administra-

In Illinois Mr. TRUMBULL's term expires, and a Grantite will take his place. Whoever he may be he must be a rare man to

years, has been among the ablest statesmen and most accomplished debaters in the Senate-a body which can ill afford to spare the sterling qualities of LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The Legislature of Indiana is to elect the successor of OLIVER P. MORTON. It is Republican by a small majority, and though Mogron is not entirely acceptable to all its members he will probably be reelected, for GRANT will not like to lose the aid of a man who, take him all in all, can hardly find his peer on the Administration side of the Senate Chamber.

Kansas must fill the sent of SAMUEL C. POWEROY, Republican. He is an adroit. energetic, corrupt, unscrupulous advocate of GRANT and all his works, and we presume Pomerov will be relected, though there are serious feuds in the State for him

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG goes out in Louisiana. He was the GRANT nomince for Governor at the recent election, and is probably defeated. At all events, the Legislature is pretty certain to be anti-GRANT. This result will be mainly due to HENRY C. WARMOTH, the present Governor. He aspires to the Senate, and though he will meet with a good d.al of opposition,

we incline to think he will be successful. The election of HENRY WILSON to the Vice-Presidency will vacate his sent in the Senate on the 4th of March; and he may resign a little earlier. Ex-Attorney-General HOAR is understood to covet WILSON'S place, and Gen. BUTLER is believed to have his weather eye upon it; while wellaccredited rumor asserts that Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL is reaching out to clutch the

FRANCIS P. BLAIR'S term expires in Missouri. The Legislature of that State will doubtless be able to choose a successor of the same politics. Whether it will be BLAIR himself or Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN, we shall soon know.

We fear the Senate is likely to lose the ervices of Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. NYE, formerly of the Madison county Trainbands in the State of New York, and more recently the representative of the rotten borough of Nevada in the north wing of the Capitol at Washington. Even if the Legislature of Nevada is Republican, we are not sure that Senators will have the privilege of enjoying NYE's rollicking jokes for another six years.

JOHN POOL, one of GRANT'S most subservient minions, retires in North Carolina. We presume ZEBULON B. VANCE, Liberal Democrat, will be ready to take his seat at he hour when GRANT is sworn in for his

In South Carolina FREDERICK A. SAWYER. Republican carpet-bagger, goes out, and if Gov. Moses, who owns the Legislature. gives his consent, SAWYER will go in again.

If not, not. TIMOTHY O. Howe's term expires in Wisconsin. He is an out-and-out Republican, and the Legislature is of the same qualify: Mr. Howe did extraordinary service for GRANT in the Custom House investigation last winter, and we take it for granted he will be reffected.

We now come nearer home. 'AMERON's time is up in Pennsylvania. But as that veteran politician carried the State for HARTRANFT in October and thus secured GRANT's rellection-which would otherwise have become impossible—he will doubtless receive his reward at Harrisburg this winter. A Legislature which CAMERON created will not dare to ignore the author of its existence.

The Legislature of New York is overwhelmingly Republican. It must reflect a Senator in the room of Roscor Conk-LING. He intends to be returned if possible. A superficial view of the situation would discover no obstacle in the way of his triumph. It is understood, however, Mr. Conkling's seat. If Morgan has determined to fight this battle through to the end, it will be difficult for Mr. Conkling to beat him.

Independence.

Dr. Horace Greeley publishes in yesterday's Tribune a card announcing that he resumes the editorship of that journal, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago." He also says that he will make it henceforth a thoroughly independent news paper, "treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and depreeating the wrath of no one."

The accession of so experienced and powerful a champion to the ranks of the independent press is an event of some interest. Dr. Greeley has always cherished a repugnance to the party yoke and a hankering to speak his own mind without reserve. We think, however, that he goes too far in the programme he now lays down. The judicial fairness and candor with which he proposes to treat all parties and all political movements implies a design to stand with entire impartiality or even indifference toward them, expressing no more sympathy with one than with the other. This is something out of the question with any man who is fit to conduct a great newspaper, and especially with HORACE GREELEY. He was not made to sit aloft like a Judge, coldly stating the facts and declaring the law, and never engaging in the controversy. Besides, there s no analogy between the function of a newspaper editor and that of a Judge. A ournalist is an advocate, and, providing he is on the side of right and truth, the more warmly his feelings are interested and the more vigorously he pleads his cause, the better.

The public is also informed in this card that as a journalist Dr. GREELEY will hereafter in a great measure abstain from polities, and devote himself to the promotion of science, industry, and the useful arts. As these are subjects for which he has always had a great liking, no doubt the idea of increased attention to them is just now very grateful to his mind; indeed, it s rather his custom when he is beaten in an election; but we are confident that he will never confine his pen to such themes. Both nature and habit make him a polemic and a politician; and we may be sure that no important political fight will take place

in the country without his shout being neard and his blows felt in it. Dr. GREELEY finally goes on to declare that he "will never again be a candidate for any office;" and also that he "will not be provoked to the indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism." No doubt he is sincere in both these undertakings; but he is too good a patriot to adhere irrevocably to such a determination. He has just passed through an extraordinary contest in which he has been assailed with every possible form of falsehood and detraction. and he comes out of it all with credit, and with myriads of friends who were his adanke good the loss of one who, for eighteen versaries before. Nothing then is more

possible than that he may be again called upon to stand as a candidate representing principles and measures indispensable to the public weal; and in that event we are confident that, not withstanding his present renunciation, he will not refuse the service required of him.

Any way, we give Dr. GREELEY a cordial welcome into the society of independent newspaper-makers. It is a growing company, and they will all be glad to have so minent a reformed partisan among them.

It has been a common practice among the settlers in frontier States to contract what are called Indian marriages. That is, Indian traders and others would select wives among the Indians, whom they would wed according to the Indian custom, or otherwise, as the case might be, not always restricting themselves to single wife. The question has now been brought before the Missouri courts whether the issue of such marriages can inherit property as legitimate beirs. This is a question of great interest in the West, as in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa and nearly all the Territories, there are great numbers of persons who are the offspring of such irregular marriages. The case which has opened this novel question of legiti-macy is one of peculiar interest. Mr. WILLIAM GILLISS, one of the first settlers of Kansas City. and its most wealthy citizen at the time of his death, some time ago died a bachelor, as every one supposed, leaving his property to his nlece, a Mrs. Troost, who afterward also died, leaving will in which were bequests for the crectlo of an opera house, a church and a seminary and for the establishment of a park and other public improvements in Kansas City, Mr. Gil-Liss, it appears, in early life had been an Indian rader and had contracted an Indian marriage His half-breed children have contested the will Mrs. TROOST, on the ground that they were the legal heirs of GILLISS, and the case has been tried before a jury in the Circuit Court, who decided in favor of the Indian heirs, thus setting aside the will. Of course an appeal was taken from this decision, and the case will be carried before the Supreme Court, when the question will be definitely settled whether a marriage contracted according to Indian customs con stitutes such a marriage as the laws of the country can take cognizance of and enforce as legal and binding in all respects.

In a case recently heard before the Supreme Court of Maine a Gardiner firm sued the estern Union Telegraph Company for \$900 damages resulting from an error in the trans-mission of a message. The firm had sent an order to Chicago for 10,000 bushels of corn. The message as delivered reduced the order to 1,000 Before the mistake was corrected corn had advanced ten cents a bushel, and the firm claimed damages to the amount of the in-creased cost of the grain. At the close of the testimony the Judge intimated that he should instruct the jury that the telegraph company was liable for damages, notwithstanding the terms of the contract set forth in the printed blanks provided by the company; whereupon, by onsent of counsel, the case was withdrawn and referred back to the lower court for decision damages, if any should be allowed.

Chinese soldiers, according to the popu lar idea, are a comical set of barbarians arme with antiquated matchlocks and impracticable swords, who go to battle under the shade of huge umbrellas and depend for success against an enemy principally on the unearthly sounds they contrive to produce from their lungs and various instruments of ear torture, such as the gong and similar products of Mongolian ingenuity. The truth is, however, that within th past few years China has made wonderful im provements in her military affairs, and at the present moment has a force of at least 50.00 men armed with Enfield and Remington rifles who have been thoroughly drilled in European tactics by European officers, sup emented by thirty field and mountain Armories have been established n several of the principal cities for the manu facture of guns, rifles, and powder, where, un fer foreign superintendence, the work of sur plying troops with arms of the most improved models for some time has been actively carried

on. Extensive dock yards have also been con structed, and China now possesses quite an img navy. At Foochow 2,500 Chinese art sans, under the superintendence of seventy-five European skilled mechanics, are able to build and fit up three steamers a year. Five men-ofwar have been launched from the dock yard at Shanghai-not junks, but vessels of European models, with all the modern improvementsand a large frigate and two iron despatch boats are on the stocks at the same place, where an ron steamer of 1,300 tons is also about to be built. The coast defences have recently been emodelled and rebuilt, and rifled cannon of foreign manufacture take the place of the harm less old smooth-bores of native make which were formerly depended on to repel invaders These military reforms, however, appear to have been confined to the neighborhood of the prin cipal ports and Pekin. Elsewhere in China, and especially in the northwestern provinces, the ops are armed and drilled after the manne of their forefathers, and are so badly organized under the management of dishonest and incom petent officials that of numerous battalions re turned by their officers as fully manned the merest skeletons only exist in reality, while un imited rascality is displayed in regard to the disposition of moneys appropriated for the mil

tary service. Mr. A. AUBERT Writes to inquire whether there is anything in the Constitution or in the different amendments forbidding a President to be elected three or more times in succession and another correspondent inquires whether : man can hold the office of President for three successive terms. We answer emphatically, as we have already repeatedly had occasion to do that there is nothing in the Constitution to limit the number of terms to which any Presi dent may be successively reflected. Any mar can hold the office of President for three term or thirteen if the people choose to elect him.

The Greeks have degenerated sadly since

the days of AGESILAUS. The people are cor tent to live in squalid misery, plundered alter nately by their Government and the brigands. while the soil beneath them is rich in minera treasures. But while the natives are eking out wretched existence on the crops which the raise from the dust of their mighty fathers, the descendants of the Goth and the Frank are im proving the opportunities which the Greek neg ects. The mines of Laurium were discovered y an Athenian king about fifteen centuries be ore Christ. They are deposits of lead, zinc, and antimony. They were successfully worked in the days of THEMISTOCLES, and under PERICLES they attained their maximum development. In the ime of STRABO they were considered exhausted As may be imagined, the surface of the counry, which for so many centuries 20,000 slaves were often excavating at a time, presents one auge mass of scoria and débris thrown up into jounds, now covered with soil and herbage but containing rich mineral deposits, while beneath may still be found the excavations of the original mines. In 1863 a French and Italian ompany was formed for the purpose of working the mines. They purchased the property from the village authorities, and the Greek Government guaranteed them possession on payment of about \$2,000. The mines yielded a return far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the company, and a town of 3,000 inhabitants sprang up on the shore of the once-deserted bay. The cupidity of the Greek Cabinet was excited, and a law was passed declaring the mines Government prop erty, and claiming \$400,000 for back rent. The company have offered to sell the mines to the lovernment for \$2,750,000; but the Greeks have not accepted the offer, and still lay claim to the mines. The company has claimed the protection of the French and Italian Governments, and it seems not improbable that they will have it.

THE MAN WHO MADEGRANT

BEAT IN THE CABINET. Prof. Langaton Demanding Rocognition-He Ciaims to have First Named Grant for the Presidency and to have Controlled the Colored Vate-The Reward.

COLORED MAN'S CLAIM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The Chronicle this norning contained an editorial article, threequarters of a column in length, eulogizing the colored orator, John M. Langston, and advocating such recognition of him by the victorious party as the important part played by the colored voters in the late election merits. It be-

gins as follows:

Few men in the country have contributed so much toward securing the grand political result over which the people are now repicting as John Mercer Langston, the eminent and well-known colored orator.

Then follows a short biography recounting his trials and tribulations in obtaining a collegiate and legal education, as well as a glowing account of his services during the war in en raging men of his race to enlist. The article concludes with the startling announcement that Mr. Langston was not only the earliest advocate of Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency, but that he prevented Mr. Sumner from carrying the colored vote with him for Greeley This is very neatly done, as follows:

THE MAN WHO MADE GRANT PRESIDENT.

He early become an advocate of the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency under the following circumstances: in the summer of left Mr. Johnson sent for him and said the he had determined to remove Gen. O. O. Howard from his position of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Education, giving several reasons therefor, such as he was in the habit of giving for removing good on from office. Mr. Johnson further said that he was the seed to appoint a colored man to the place. Language to requised him to defer action for a day of the several reasons therefor, and at once conferred with several friends in tegral to the matter, to whom he said that he forced it would be exceedingly detrimental to the interests of his people to have Gen. Howard removed, and said that as Mr. Johnson pretended to be governed very much in his action by the opinion of his cabinet advisers, he believed if Gen. Grant could be brought to advocate the retention of Gen. Howard that it could be done; and ended by proposing to call upon Gen. Grant, then Acting Secretary of War, and asked the writer to accompany him. We at once proceeded to the War Department and secured an interview. Mr. Langstor, first stated what Mr. Johnson had said to him, and before he had gone further, the General interrupted him and said:

"I can do nothing to aid you in securing the removal THE MAN WHO MADE GRANT PRESIDENT.

him, and before he had gone further, the General interrupted him and said:

"I can do nothing to sid you in securing the removal
of Gen. Howard. I think him the best man in the
country for the place, and believe that the interests of
your people demand that he shall be retained."

Mr. Langston replied that he called for the purpose of
securing his cooperation in an effort to secure the retention of Gen. Howard, which the General at once
promised. The General then went on and aanounced
nimetf as fully in favor of the enfranchisement, education, and elevation of the colored people, and said
that he should do all in his power to advance their
cause. Mr langston was so pleased that he turned to
him and said:

HOW IT WAS DONE.

atyles ill its effect was but hitted in having aiready determined upon which six or it lot. During the canvass he has made over sixty etric to. During the canvass he has made over sixty exches, having spoken in nearly every fittle east of effects, having spoken in nearly every fittle east of its fittle distinction. His style is argumentative, logical, and convincing, resimilating the hearer more of an able in the more more in the sixty of the second han of a political speaker, addressing a popular easenthy. He is to-day the ablest and most active representative of his race, and stands in a position toward them where any recognition of him would be considered as a recognition of his people.

Having understood some days since that Mr. Langston had emphatically declared that the services rendered by himself in this campaign were entitled to some recognition. I was not surprised when I read this culogistic editorial. for I knew the estimate he places upon himself and that moreover he conscientiously obeyed the Scriptural injunction not to hide his light under a bushel. But as the closing paragraph did not exactly define the particular recognition which Mr. Langston expected, I determined to this point. I found him at the Freedman's Say ngs Bank, and accosted him as follows:

ings Bank, and accosted him as follows:
Reporter Mr. Langsten, I have read the very flattering editorial notice of you in this morning's Chronicle, which advocates some recognition of you by Gen. Grant. It has created no little comment on the part of certain proninent flepublicans now in the city, as well as among the representatives of the press. As it was not definitely stated in that article what your aspirations were, I thought I would call and learn them from yourself.

A COLORED M. . ASPIRATIONS. Mr. Langston—I am d dighted to see you, sir. I observed the editorial you refer to in this morning's Chronicle, and I must say that I was somewhat surprised. I scarcely expected the step at this early day. I had reason to believe that my race would not be forgotten by the President and his friends for the invaluable service it has rendered in this campaign, but I did ce it has rendered in this campaign, but I did of hope the announcement would be made so

Reporter-I was surprised that the editor of Reporter—I was surprised that the editor of the Chronicis was not more definite. He merely says, "Any recognition of him [you] would be considered as a recognition of his [your] people," "Any recognition," is very indefinite.

Mr. Langston—i presume, Sir, that as Gen. Grant has determined to do justice to my long-oppressed and downtrodden race, and has selected me as the appropriate personage through whom he intends to honor them, that I will be consulted, or at least that my friends will be. I am, as you doubtless know, a lawyer. It is well known to the President that I am an enthusiast in my profession. I am legal in all my tastes.

A LEADING QUESTION.

A LEADING QUESTION. Reporter -- Do I understand you to say that the President has determined on some recognition of your services? Mr. Langston -- That is rather a leading ques-

of your services?

Mr. Langston—That is rather a leading question, sir.

Reporter—Pardon me; I certainly inferred from what you said just now that you considered the thing settled

Mr. Langston—Inferences, though entitled to some weight where the circumstances warrant them, are nevertheless not evidence. I suppose you have read Greenleaf?

Reporter—No, I stopped with Blackstone.

Mr. Langston—Ah! Your education has not been altogether neglected then. Blackstone sir. is sublime. His commentarile are the great epic of our legal literature. But pardon me; I have no desire to evade your question. The article in the Chronicle is, as you very well know, significant. The Chronicle is the recognized organ of the Administration in this city. Senator Harlan of course inspires directly all that appears in its editorial columns. He enjoys the perfect confidence of the President. These premises stated, what inferences would you draw?

Benefice—That the President indirectly in-

Reporter—That the President indirectly in-pired the aforesaid article.

Mr. Langston—Ah! you reason well, I see. THE KIND OF RE OGNITION WANTED.

Reporter—But I would like you to be a little nore definite as to the kind of recognit in you could be satisfied with, Professor. I believe

would be satisfied with, Professor. I believe you are a professor.

Mr. Langston (with a courtly bow)—Professor of the Law Department of Howard University. It would be scarcely dignified in me to say what I would or would not be satisfied with now. Reporter—I have understood this morning from some of your Republican friends that your aspirations are to fill the position of Solicitor-General, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Bristow. General, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Langston—As I have just stated, it would not be dignified for me to indicate at this time what I would be satisfied with, but I have no hesitation in saying, sir, what the colored voters of this country expect—what they will be satisfied with in the way of recognition. They expect (with emphasis) that the 800,000 votes which they cast into the political balance on the Administration side will be recognized in no halting, hesitating manner. The colored voters were the balance of power in this fight. They saved Gen. Grant from a Waterloo defeat, and they believe that he is gratified, that his party is grateful, and that this grantude will be manifested in a way that the world will recognize as well as they.

lize as well as they LOOKING FOR A CABINET POSITION. Reporter—That means a Cabinet position.

Mr. Langston—Well, sir, are they not entitled to it? Would not the Bourbon Democrats have been recognized in a manner equally significant had they mustered a force sufficient to change the fortunes of the day? Did not the Republican party recognize the German element of the country by honoring Mr. Schurz with a seat in the Senate?

Benories—Does Gen. Grant appreciate all this?

the Senaie?

Reporter—Does Gen. Grant appreciate all this?

Mr. Langston—I have no fears of Gen. Grant. I do not believe he is selfish and ungrateful; neither are the leaders of his party. How can they fall to appreciate our services? We turned the tide which was sweeping over the country, after Cincinnati and Baitimore, in North Carolina. We dealt the coalitionists a deadly blow in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The colored vote sir, did this; and, more than that, I believe it has given Grant every Southern State except Georgia.

Reporter—I see that the Chronicle recognizes you as the man who first named Grant for Presiden as the man who first named Grant for Presi

you as the man who first named Grant for President. I thought that honor was due Col. For

LANGSTON, NOT FORNEY, MADE GRANT. Mr. Langston—Palmam qui meruit ferat. I do not wish to enter the lists with Col. Forney for this honor, but the facts stated in the Caronica are true. From the dayon which I laterviewed him in regard to the retention of Gen. Howard, I advocated the nomination of Gen. Grant. There were those who were doubtful of him at that time, believing him to be in accord with the

arch traiter Johnson, but I combatted that idea and instanced his conversation with me as proof to the centrary. I will not say now who the doubting Peters were.

Reporter—I see also that it is claimed that you creamwented Sumner's design of carrying the colored vote over to the Greeley camp by persuading him to delay his epistle to the Ethiopians. Do you think Mr. Sumner would have had much influence with the colored people had you not got them committed?

AND ALSO CIRCUMVENTED SUMNER.

Mr. Langston—I certainly do. No colored man of intelligence doubts Mr. Sumner's sincerity, the is recognized as the consistent champion of our race, and as such anything he said undoubtedly had great weight with them. Had he outlished his letter earlier, it would have been a difficult matter to dostroy its effect.

Reporter—Then you labored for the delay especially. Do you think your friend Mr. Sumner would appreciate that kind of strategy?

Mr. Langston—I thought the cause of my race justified it. I believe Mr. Sumner will be the first to thank me for what I did. The cause he has so much at heart could never have received the support of the pro-slavery Democrats. The success of Greeley would have been the triumph of all the South contended for.

This terminated the interview, and I bowed myself out of the presence of the would-be successor of Attorney-General Williams. This evening's Star says, editorially, on the Langston movement: AND ALSO CIRCUMVENTED SUMNER.

In the event of a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, a strong effort will be made to have the colored element represented, and a movement has already commenced to have John M. Langsion appointed Attorney-General. He is backed, it is understood, by Fred. Douglass and other prominent colored men throughout the country, and by a considerable number of white Republicans, particularly those from the South.

AM USEM ENTS.

Saturday Popular Matinces. The first of a series of musical matince which, judging from the character of the programme, the standing of the artists engaged and the price of admission, are likely to be in fact what they are in name, popular concerts is to be given to-morrow at Association Hall The list of singers and players includes Mrs. Imogene Brown, Miss Sarah Barron, Mr. M. W. Whitney, the best of our American bassos; Mr. Graff, tenor; Mr. Alfred Pease, planist; and Mr. Carl Feininger, violinist. Compositions by such men as Mozart, Mendelssohn, Raff, Liezt,

and Gounod, make up the programme. The ad

nission is within reach of the most slender

purse, for it is but twenty-five cents. Mrs. Winterburn's Concert Those who were at the Academy of Music last evening heard a very excellent concert. It was given by Mrs. Charlotte V. Winterburn (late Miss Hutchings), and we suppose wa intended to mark the progress that this lady has of late made in her art, she having become, first as pupil and now as teacher, the exponent of the results of Dr. Streeter's system for the mechanical formation of the voice Mrs Winterburn had the assistance of Theodor Thomas's orchestra, as well as of Mr. Myron W

Whitney and Herr Benno Walter, a violinist. The appearance of Mr. Whitney in our concert rooms is a matter on which we may sincerely congratulate ourselves. There is no American base singer who has his gifts or acquirements to an equal degree. He has long been identified with the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston taking an honored part both in their concerts and festivals. In England lately he acquitted himself greatly to the credit of his country. He has a voice of fine quality, and needs only more

has a voice of fine quality, and needs only more fervor to be almost a great artist. There is too much repose in all that he does.

Herr Benno Walter is an artist entirely new to our public. He was announced upon the programme as violinist to the King of Bavaria, and and this was his first appearance in America. He is quite a young man, and one who has a fine future before him in his profession. He played Spohr's concerto in D minor, and exhibited all the qualities of a violinist possessed of refined feeling, a correct intonation, and much repose and dignity of style. His execution is not so facele as that of some of the older players, and he is more formal and has less spontaneity than Sarasate for example, being of the classical order of players, but he is a man to be listened to with attention, respect, and pleasure. A marked feature of this concerto was the part that the orchestra took in the accompaniment. Never, we venture to say, has any orchestra in the Academy of Music accompanied a concerto with such a fine sympathy of feeling, such exquisite delicacy of coloring, and, in the plano passages, with such gentleness and forbearance. The unity of the players was remarkable, the bows were drawn as by a single arm, and the reeds were blown as by one breath. It is a supereme satisfaction to listen to such conscientious work.

Mrs. Winterburn's share in the concert re-

work.
Winterburn's share in the concert re-Mrs. Winterburn's share in the concert remains to be spoken of, and we should be heartily glad to be able to use words of unreserved praise concerning it. But we do not find his lady to be possessed of either an exceptionally fine voice or of a good method. She sang lly fine voice or of a good method. She sang landel's "Lascia ch'io piango," which requires from the singer a full, rich, even tone, sustained power, and depth of feeling. Mrs. Winterburn sang the recitative which precedes the aria but indifferently well; nor did her rendering of the aria itself redeem the bad impression created by the faulty prelude. We believe that Mrs. Winterburn is more strictly in her sphere as a teacher than as a concert singer.

Changes of performance are announced at three of our leading theatres, commencing at Wallack's on Monday next with the reappearance of Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundregry in "Our American Cousin." A week later the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Boucleault at Booth's Theatre will terminate, and Miss Neilson, an English actress, will appear there as Juliet. We are not officially told who is to attempt Romeo. but the World says it is to be the bulbous Bangs. After two weeks more of "Roi Carotte." Mr. Daly's new local play, adapted from the French, is to follow it at the Grand Opera House. Old English comedy continues to be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with a company not in every particular adequate to its performance, but on the whole acceptable.

Mr. Barnum has secured and greatly enlarged the well-known Hippotheatron building in Fourteenth street, and will open it on the 11th Instant with a circus and a large and interesting menagerie.

menagerie.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this evening, an entertainment is to be given by Prof.
Vanek, the magician.

At Wood's Museum a new burlesque en titled "The Silver Demon" is presented nightly o crowded houses, and "The Angel of Mid night," with Zoe in the title rôle, at the mati nees. The burlesque, like those which have preceded it, is profife of fun, music, and feminine display, and its light, alry nothingness attracts many playgoers who find in its respite of joility after the more stand performances at other theatres.

The War Department's Announcement of the Death of Gen. Meade.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following is published this afternoon:

[GENERAL ORDER NO. 96.]

published this afternoon:

[GENERAL GEDER NO. 96.]

HEADQUANTERS ARMY.

ADDITANT-LENERAL'S UPICE.

ADDITANT-LENERAL'S UPICE.

MAGNITHM SON. 1877.

The General-in-thief resident to consider to the army the death of Major-ten George George Meade, which occurred at Philadelphia Nov. 6, at 6:38 P. M.

The history of Gen. Meade is so interwoven with the great events of the past thirty years that it need not be attempted in this connection. Here Dec. 31, 1816, at cadz. Spain, his father being U. S. Consul, he received a careful education, and entered the Military Academy with the class of 1871; graduated in 1835, he served as litutenant of the Third Artillery till October, 1836, when he resigned and engaged in civil engineering. June, 1842, he was reappointed to the army in the corporation of the great surveys from Lake Superior to the unif of Mexico till the Mexican war of 1846, when he resigned and engaged in civil engineering of Loographical Engineers, and was industriously employed in the great surveys from Lake Superior to the unif of Mexico till the Mexican war of 1846, when he rendered most gallant and valuable service near the persons of Geius, Taylor and Scott.

When the civil war arose he was among the first to offer his services. He began his most brilliant carver as Reserve Corps, Oct. 1836.

Reserve Corps, Oct. 1836

tien. Mende's Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- It is understood that ither Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, now commanding the De-artment of the South, or E. R. S. Canby, commanding Department of Columbia, will be appointed Major meral in place of Gen. Meade, deceased. The law proes that no promotion to the grade of Major-General
be made until the number on the list is reduced to.

The death of Gen. Meade so reduced it, consecath, one of the eight Bryzadlers will be promoted,
F. dient having the right to select either one. No
mo, on to the grade of Brigadler can be made autilist.

SPIRIT OF THE LEADING DEMO CRATIC PRESS.

The Election and its Catastrophe. Prom the Albany Argus.
There were premonitions of the result of

There were premonitions of the result of the political contest very distinct and clear before the day of election came. The returns of Tuesday night did not, therefore, astonish us. The tide rose higher than the limits we assigned it; but any event it was destined to sweer away the old landmarks of constitutional government. A majority of a few thousands nore or less, of a few States more or less, was of little importance, so long as it was evident that the Grant rule would be prolonged. The power of the Federal Government has become so great, so far-reaching, and so absolute, that any Administration wielding it can perpotuate its control over public affairs. The civil war has accustomed the people to exhibitions of arbitrary power at which in former times they would have revolted. The lavish expenditure of the Government has built up immense fortunes in the hands of a few men, and made the mass of people susfering and depondent. The animosities growing out of the civil condict survive it, and darken the judgment of men. The spirit of domination, which exists in all men, finds gratification in seeking out victims and crushing them. But above all—the special interestenthe organized capital in banks and railway corporations, in factories and protected industries of all kinds—which the Government apecially nurtured and furthered during the war, have survived ft, and demand and receive the same protection now. They are banded together, and if interest and inclination did not lead them to support the Government, the central power was ready to make them realize their subserviency.

The same state of arairs followed the close of the anti-Naroleonic war in England. The national debt rose annually by its hundred thousand millions. There was an issue of power money to relieve the bankers and brokers. The nobility, comparatively poor in the last century, were enriched by offices, pensions, endowments, and opportunities of investment and speculation. The upper class of comments realized untoid wealth and bought alliances w who stigmatize their armies as "impalpable clouds"

orison.

We see nothing in the past to regret, nothing in the future to fear. "God is patient," says one of the old saints, "because he is eternal." The seople endure beyond the life of one or many enerations, and they too can be patient and wait. What is good will come, if we labor faithfully and fearlessly for it.

The scattering returns of Tnesday's section come in from the State and country at arge, indicating that Grant is redected to the Presidency, and that New York gives him her slectoral yote and chooses John A. Dix to the Executive chair.

large, indicating that Grant is reelected to the Presidency, and that New York gives him her electoral vote and chooses John A. Dix to the Executive chair.

In the face of this disheartening result, we seek the causes which lead us down to defeat. And first of all we must give credit and honor to the Liberal Republicans who were brave enough to break the shackles of party discipline, and earnest and zealous enough to fight out the battle to the bitter end. In the contests of the future this class of citizens will stand faithfully by us. It is among Democrats that indifference pointing straight to disaster has existed. How many have been seduced from the path of rectitude and the line of duty by the corruption fund of the enemy we neither know nor care to inquire. The number who were victims to old prejudices appear to have been large. In the hour of the republic's greatest peril, men who should have been active and alert in overthrowing the Washington despotism, halted and hesitated or basely surrendered. It lay in the power of the Democracy to redeem the land from misrule, and stumbline on the block of old prejudices, it failed in the performance of that duty.

Now what does the future hold in store for us and for our country? It is a crime for a freemant of despair of liberty. But if the same spirit which has governed the Administration during the last four years shall continue to control it—if avarice and personal ambition shall hold the President in thrall and proscription and corruption shape his policy—we shall pass through dark days before the sunshine of freedom lights our land again. We cannot forget that half a dozen dangerous measures proposed as Congressional enactments were laid overlast spring in deference to the popular outcry against them. One of these bills, which Roscoe Conkling fathers, does away entirely with the control of the people over their own elections and gives unlicensed power to the appointees of the central Government. Another bill substantially destroys the writ of habeas corpus,

unicensed power to the appointees of the central Government. Another bill substantially destroys the writ of habeas corpus, which lies at the base of free government, by giving the President the power at his own will and pleasure to suspend the writ in any part of the country, North or South. We kave reason to fear that both these bills will be enacted into laws, and that new and more iniquitous clauses will be added to them. The carpet-bagging robbers will pick the bones of the dismembered Southern States, and continue their carnival of crime under the protecting power of the General Government.

In the years to come men will marvel much that a clique of plunderers, through the machinery of a great party organization, were enabled, owing to the indifference of the people, to control the destiny of the country. This ill-gotten triumph will bear fruit after its kind, it will bring misery upon those who sought to avert it. Corporations will fatten and robbers rejoice till by-and-by the people, awakening from their apathy, will rise up and hurl to disgraceful oblivion the creatures with fronts of brass and feet of clay who have ascended to the places of power through the tortuous paths of corruption.

With steadfast faith and undying hope the

With steadfast faith and undying hope the Liberal Democracy of the United States will continue the struggle for liberty, equality, and good covernment. good government.

The Democrats Responsible.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Nov. 6.

It becomes our painful duty this morning to announce that the people of the United States yesterday decided by an overwhelming majority to saddle themselves for four years longer with Ulysses S. Grant and his Administration. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we had hoped for a different result, and are sadly disappointed. The hostility of the North against the South has been manifested again, and the fruit will be borne, we presume, in due season. The biame for this defeat rests in a great measure upon the members of the Democratic party, who either abstained from voting, or cast their ballots for the men whom they have heretofore professed to regard as their eneor cast their ballots for the men whom they have heretofore professed to regard as their enchaies. The ticket which they have been accustomed to vote in years gone by these men have repudiated. It matters not in what form these recreams choose to excuse themselves; their actions speak, and, despite their pretensions, they are no Democrats. The people of this country have demonstrated their unfitness for self-government, and that's about the least that can be said of it.

The Result of the Election Dangerous for the

Country.
From the Journal of Commerce. It is not well for the country to have such It is not well for the country to have such unchecked power in any human hands, much less in those which hold it after a bitter partisan contest as the result of a party triumph. When the Administration is brought into power by a small majority, it must measure more nicely the steps it will take, and is kept within reasonable bounds by the presence of a strong opposition, ready to take advantage of its slightest errors. But with two-thirds or three-fourths of the Congress as its supporters, and a large majority of its friends in the several State governments, this wholesome restraint is, to a great extent, removed, and we cannot be very jubilant at such a prospect. prospect

Schuyler Colfax again Retires.

From the Indianopolis Journal.

South Berd, Ind., Nov. 6.—The Chicago Tribino of to-day again states that "It appears that Mr. Colfax is, after all, a candidate for the Senatorship in Indiana." Even at the risk of subjecting myself to more cheap wit by opposition papers about retiring, I ask the privilege of restating in your colums what I have said publicly to tens of thousands the past month, that I am not a candidate nor an aspirant for any position—Senatorial or editorial. State or national—and am, of course, for the election of the Republican nominee for the Senatorship by the united vote of the Republican members of the Legislature.

French Reinicius Ober the Senatorship

French Rejoicings Over the German Evacua-

PARIS, Nov. 7.—There is great enthusiasm in Reims over the evacuation of that city by the German troops. The buildings were decorated yesterday with the French colors and flowers, and at night there was a general illumination. The theatre was opened last evening for the first time since the occupation of the city, and the "Marselliabse" was performed by the orchestra in response to calls from the audience.

John Keck, a wealthy retired baker, stood by the door of his residence, 351 Fourteenth street, has evening, at half past nine, viewing a passing procession. He possessed a valuable gold water and chain. A street parts of age seized the valuables, rushed into the crowd, and escaped.

PROGRESS IN CUBA LIBRE!

OFFICIAL NEWSOF HIGH INTEREST. More Impalpable Clouds and Occasional

Bullets. The following is a verbatim translation of the official report of Major-Gen. Calixto Garcia, commanding the Eastern Division of the Liberating Army of Cuba, to the Secretary of War. The actions which it details took place in June and July last, and as yet the Spanish papers have never even mentioned them. And yet some of these fights were not insignificant, the Spaniards losing one hundred and fifteen killed in one of them and sixty killed in another. We especially recommend the perusal of the report to the cavillers who prate about the occasional bullets" of the Cubans and

LIBERATING ARMY OF CITEA,
DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTE,
HEADQUARTERS, LOS PASOS, July 14, 1872.

To the Hon. Secretary of War.

For the purpose of diverting the atlantion of the enemy from La Ensañada, where I had been ordered to remain and where the operations of the enemy were very active, I ordered, on the very day of the action of Jagueyes, that Lieut. Col. Belisario Grave de Peralta. with troops of Horguin and Jague Bernard and the Lieut. The second at the control of the second and the second attack was made on the night of the 9th, without loss to our side. We killed two of the enemy and took one prisoner and captured five firearms, five full cartridge boxes, a considerable quantity of percussion caps, anumber of machetes, horses, and eatile; tobacco, clothing, and other articles, be sides burning the village of Seboruch.

Under date May 3i. Col. Feo. Varona writes to me that on the 6th of that month Lieut. Almaguel sacked some houses in the firmediate vicinity of the enemy a camp at San Anniel and La de Guillen; that on the 15th he engaged a Spanish column at La Herradura, killing several of them and only losing one man, Sergeant Casmenate, who received a sword cut; and that on the 33d he again engaged them at Las Parras, without any loss on his side. On the 17th, Lieut. Almaguel, accompanied by forty men of that fine and by part of the forces of Major-Gen. Modesto Diaz, had a severe engagement with the enemy at Buena Ventura, in which the enemy at Buena Ventura, in

I was, were obliged to fall back before a body of the enemy of between three and four hundred men; but this same body of the enemy were subsequently driven back to their intrenchments three several times by the gallant and daring Col. Maceo, whom I ordered to advance, which he did with his accustomed intrepidity. The enemy left upon the field sixty dead bodies. We captured inside the encampment over thirty prisoners. These were tried by court martial and shot. We took ten carbines, over two hundred head of cattle, about one hundred horses, a large quantity of tobacco, some clothing, and a number of other articles. The whole village was completely burned to the ground. On our side we lost four killed, among whom were Capt. Juan de Mata Rodriguez, and ten wounded; among the latter Major Leyte Vidal, The behavior of the whole of this force deserves praise. But I must specially mention Col. Maceo and Major-Gen. Diaz, whose courage and experience were of great service to me; also, Gen. Calvar, Lieut.-Col. Guillermo Moncada, and Major Jose Maria Peña.

On the 7th of this same month of July, at about 10 A. M., the enemy presented himself in considerable strength, coming out of Holguin before these headquarters, which I had just established at this place, Los Pasos. For some little time shots were exchanged between my outposts at the village of Tasajeras and again with the rear of my line which lay on the Banes road. Suspecting that the firing last referred to was upon our convoy which was retiring by that road, I hastened there with my whole force. I had not been mistaken, and charging upon the enemy, who at that time held the Hanes road, close to La Veguita, I forced them after an hour's sharp fighting to withdraw to Tasajeras. Our casualites were only four, of whom one killed. Lieut. Ramirez Ravi. The enemy on retiring left traces of having suffered severely. On this occasion also all the troops behaved spiendidly. Maj.-Gen. Modesto Diaz rendering me great service by his courage and experience.

Yours with the highe

Major-General, Chief of Operations.

A 22D WARD GOLD MINE. Mr. N. D. Higgins Boring Down 1.200 Feet

for Water and Finding Copper and tiold Excitement in the Neighborhood. The carpet factory of Nathaniel D. Higins, at the foot of Forty-third street and North River, is one of the largest in the United States. Mr. Higgins is immensely wealthy and owns the factory and the land on which it stands. For years Mr. Higgins has been anxious to have a well on his premises so as to be independent of outside water supplies. About two years ago

he entered into a contract with a man to sink an artesian well inside the factory premises near the river. The workmen began to bore about a foot beneath the surface on white granite rock. The work went on pretty well for some time at the rate of a foot a day. About 200 feet down the borer struck a stratum of rock that seemed likely to baffle all attempts to penetrate it. The best steel that could be procured went to pieces upon it. The operators, however, drove and hammered away at it, and at length broke through the barrier.

Water soon began to flow, but not in any quantity. By the time a depth of about 400 feet had been reached the original contractor gave up the task. Mr. Higgins secured the services of anoid, experienced well sinker, and he is now at work boring away at the rate of a foot a day. The bore has been increased from four to six inches.

The bore has been increased from four to six inches.

The other day they came across a stratum of rock containing a vein of copper. In the pieces of the mineral brought to the surface there are streaks of yellow, which give a suspicion of gold. An old Colorado miner who has seen the specimens says that if it is gold the vein is very light.

In the neighborhood considerable excitoment exists at the rumor that gold has been found, and the most exaggerated stories are in circulation about it. One most told a Sun reporter that Mr. Higgins was going to pull down his factory and work the mine he had discovered. Another said that eart loads of the rock containing the copper and gold had been sent off to be "fired," and that there was no doubt "old Higgins" would make a big thing out of it. The Sun reporter found that the circumstance was the theme of conversation everywhere, and that all believed that a mine equal to any in California was underneath the factory. The workmen have reached a depth of 45d feet. The reporter was assured at the factory that if needful the borer would be driven down that reporter conversed, "and we are bound to get it."